Grolier Resources for High School

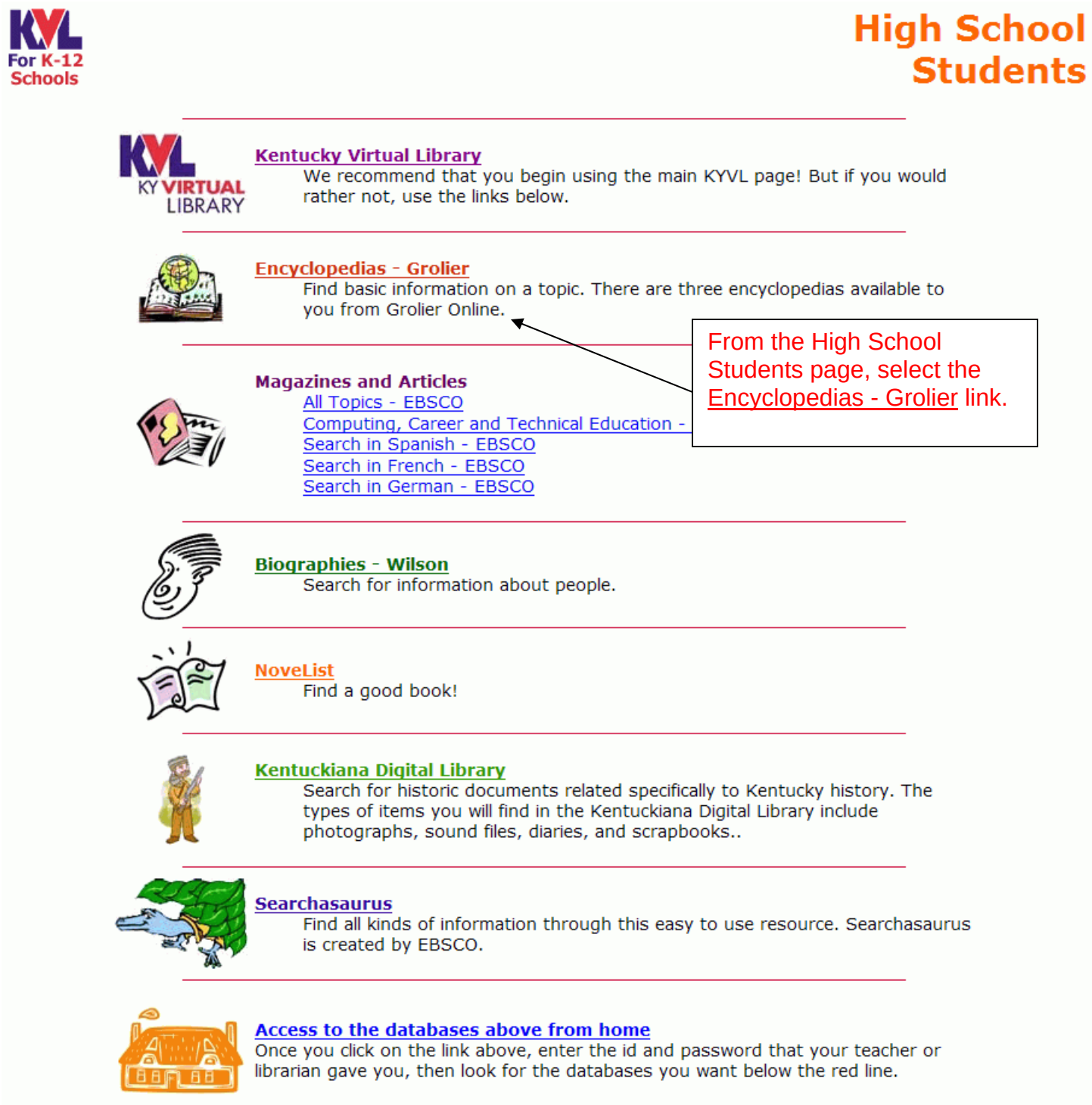
Tollfree 877.588.5288 or
Email kyvl@ky.gov

http://www.kyvl.org

Kentucky Virtual Library has a variety of resources for high school students. High school students even have their own page at KYVL which directs them to the specific sources available to them for their research needs.

From the main www.kyvl.org page, select the **K12 Schools** link under ***Learning Communities.***

Kentucky Virtual Library has created pages for the different K12 groups. From here, select **High School Students** to access the resources specific to that group.



Kentucky Virtual Library offers several databases from Grolier.

Grolier also provides resources specific to educators in the For Educators area.

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Search here for encyclopedias, magazines, and websites
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INTERNATIONAL NEWS DESK

WORLD NEWSPAPERS
FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

FOR EDUCATORS
Lesson Plans, and other resources, for the Classroom, Library, Media Center, and Home

SCHOLASTIC
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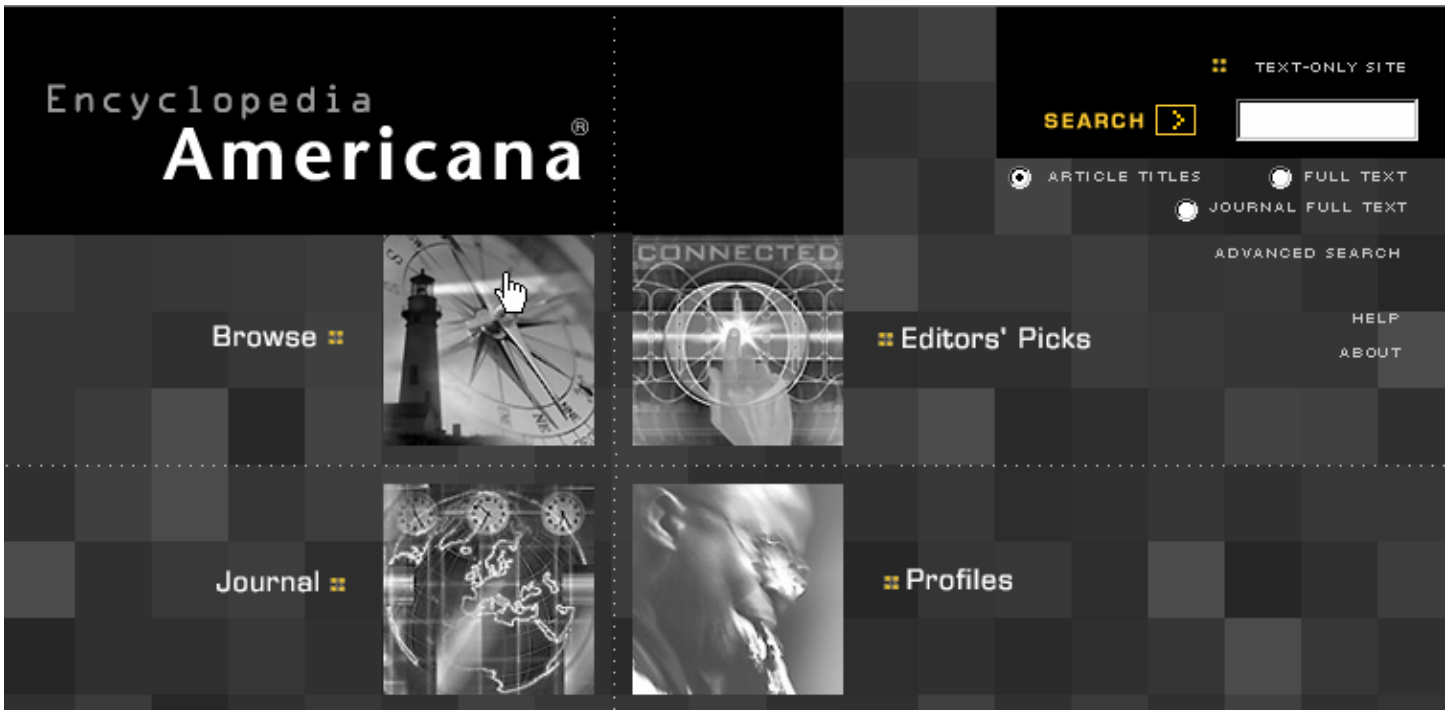


In Encyclopedia Americana, students can browse articles on a variety of subjects.

Encyclopedia Americana®

JOURNAL PROFILES EDITOR

BROWSE

ARTS
SOCIETY
GEOGRAPHY
HISTORY
PHILOSOPHY
RELIGION
SPORTS
SCIENCE
TECHNOLOGY

Science

All of the subcategories relevant to the subject selected are listed below. Subcategories containing articles are underlined, and clicking on one will pop-up a page containing a list of articles. Clicking on an article title will take you to that article.

Science

Astronomy
- Cosmology
- General & Other Astronomy
- Solar Systems
- Stars

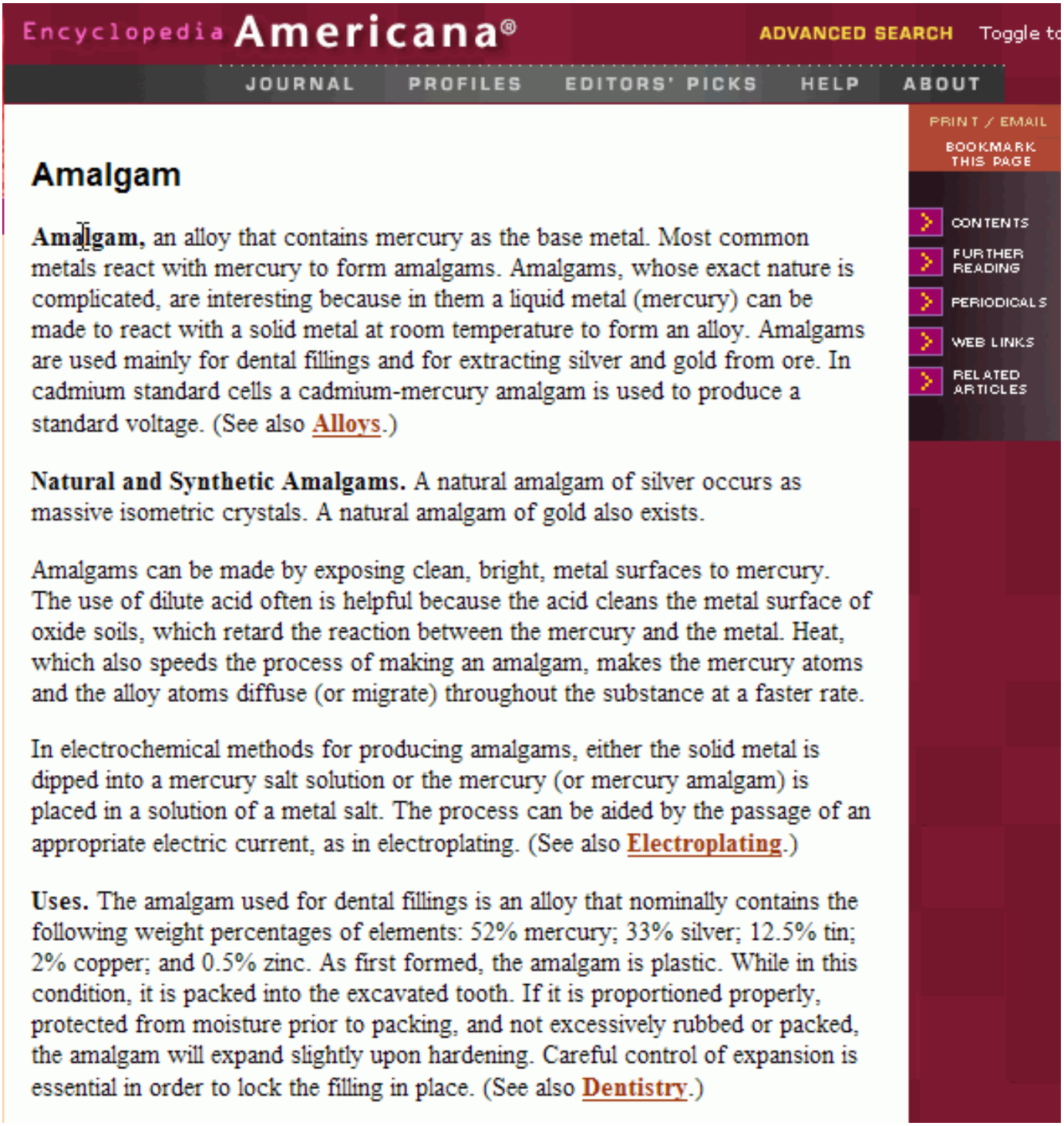
Biological Sciences
- Botany
  - Angiosperms
  - Bryophyta
  - Gymnosperms
  - Pterophyta
- Ecology
- General & Other Biological Science
- Human Anatomy & Physiology
- Microbiology
- Molecular Biology
- Mycology
- Paleontology
- Zoology
  - Arthropods
  - Birds
  - Fish
  - General & Other Zoology
  - Mammals (nonhuman) & Marsupials
  - Other Invertebrates
  - Reptiles & Amphibians

Chemistry
- Compounds
  - Inorganic Compounds
  - Organic Compounds
  - Structures, Bonds, Reactions
- Elements
- General & Other Chemistry

After following the Inorganic Compounds link under Chemistry, we see the listing of articles available.

Articles:

Abrasives
Acids and Bases
Alkali
Alum
Amalgam
Ammonia
Amphoteric Compounds
Aqua Regia
Base (chemistry)
Benzoin
Bicarbonate
Borax
Bordeaux Mixture
Bromic Acid
Bromide
Buffer
Calcium Chloride
Calcium Phosphate
Calcium Sulfate
Carbarsone

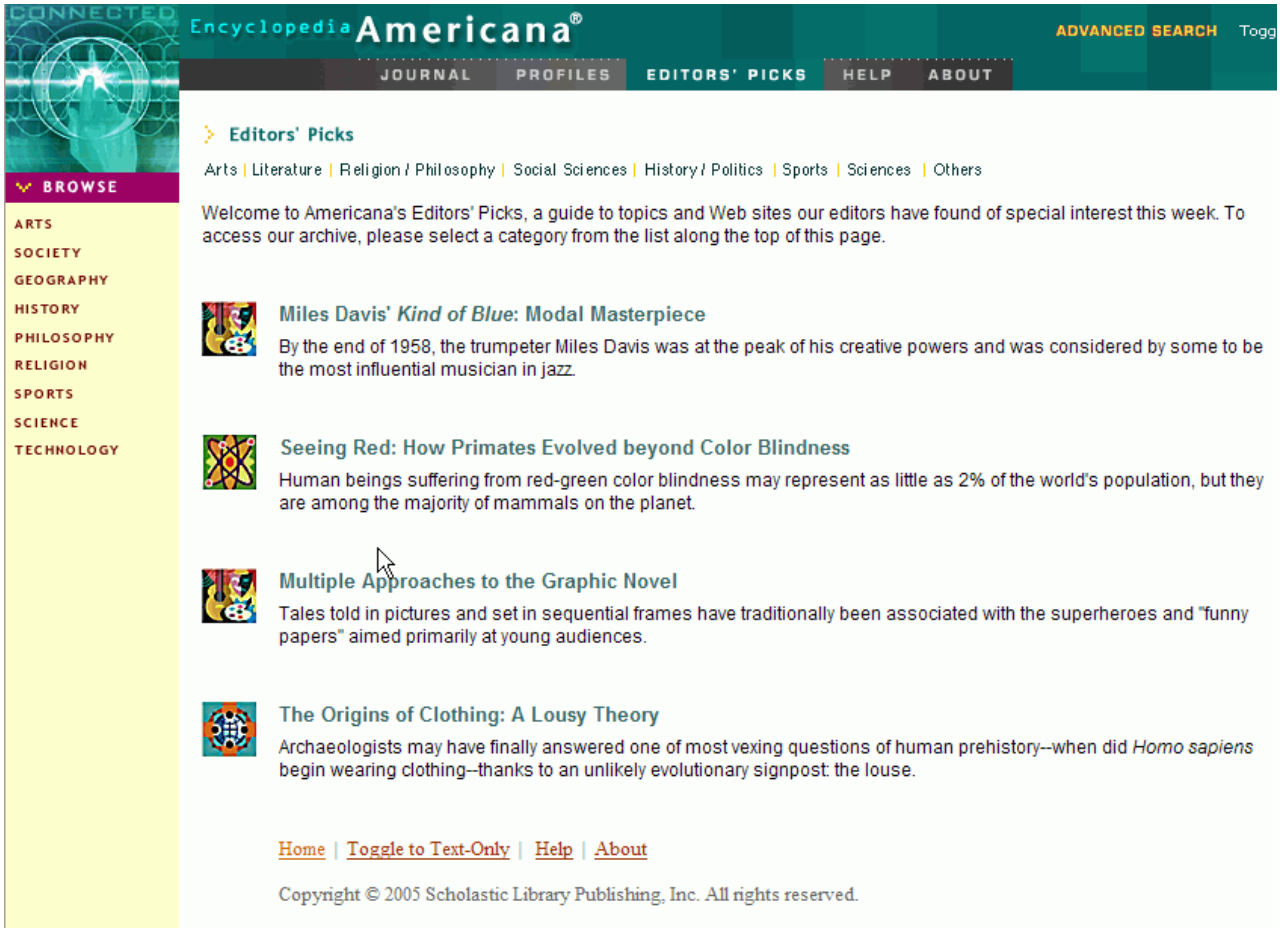


Depending on the subject, the article retrieved may be short or long but in each case, further information can be found by following the links on the right-hand side of the display.

Options are: Contents, Further Reading, Periodicals, Web Links and Related Articles.

Editor's Picks change weekly and cover a variety of different subjects.

The Editor's Picks offer an introduction to a topic with embedded links to subjects, concepts, people or places as well as a listing of web links for further reading.



This particular Editor's Pick discusses graphic novels. Links to other areas provide more information.

Editors' Picks

Arts | Literature | Religion / Philosophy | Social Sciences | History / Politics | Sports | Sciences | Others

Editor's Note on Multiple Approaches to the Graphic Novel

Tales told in pictures and set in sequential frames have traditionally been associated with the superheroes and "funny papers" aimed primarily at young audiences. Some authors, however, choose to pen illustrated novels in order to address adults, precisely because the drawings, which may help convey matters difficult to express in words alone, have a different psychological impact from that of words. Graphic novels, as such books are commonly known, employ the techniques developed by comic book artists, advancing their stories through visual images and cinematic narrative, although unlike comic books their subject matter may be nonfictional and entirely serious.

One early version of the technique was used by the award-winning graphic artist Lynd Ward in the first half of the 20th century. Ward experimented with stories conveyed exclusively by images; the pictures do not illustrate a story--they are the story. His first and most famous novel without words, *Gods' Man,* consists of 139 images, printed from wood engravings on one side of the page only. Although it was first released the same week as the stock market crash in 1929, this novel of a struggling young artist proved very popular and went through several editions. Calling his novels "pictorial narratives," Ward produced five additional volumes from woodcuts--*Madman's Drum* (1930), *Wild Pilgrimage* (1932), *Prelude to a Million Years* (1933), *Song without Words* (1936), and *Vertigo* (1937).

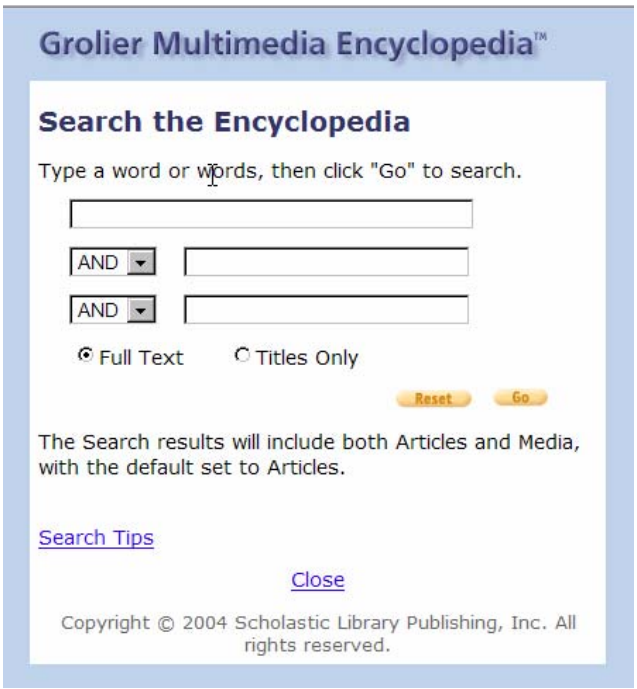
Ward's near-contemporary Will Eisner is best known as the cofounder in the late 1930s of a comic art shop and as the creator and illustrator of the popular vigilante comic book hero, "The Spirit." Experimenting with the sequential novel form for adult readers, Eisner's goal was to achieve not realism but believability. (He purportedly coined the term *graphic novel* to avoid classifying his first illustrated novel, *A Contract with God,* as a comic book.) His graphic novels draw on his memories of growing up in an immigrant neighborhood in lower Manhattan in the 1920s and 1930s, his observations of modern life, and his experiences in wartime Korea and Vietnam gathering material for instructional comics for the U.S. Army. Eisner also experimented with silent panels--advancing a tale without dialogue--to draw the reader into the story.

Profiles provides biographies and offers links to further reading on subjects or individuals mentioned.

Profiles can be searched with the Find It Fast! feature or through browsing individuals listed by subject categories.

Sample profile from Encyclopedia Americana.

Students and educators can use the many features offered in the menu or do a simple or advanced search.



Visitors standing atop a hillside observe the Half Dome rock formation at Yosemite National Park in central California in this 1948 photograph. Yosemite is home to spectacular views including waterfalls, meadows, and forests full of giant sequoia trees. In 1954, the park hosted more than 1 million visitors for the first time. (© Albert C. Sloan)

National Parks

Our feature presentation for July observes National Parks Month, as designated by the National Park Service. National parks serve many purposes, including recreation, education, and historic preservation. They are also the subject of extensive debate over such issues as private use and how to accommodate large numbers of visitors. Our presentation is suitable for students of subjects including history, biology, civics, and archaeology. It is centered on the Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia's article "national parks" and articles on several individual parks. Students are encouraged to refer back to the GME for articles on the animals, plants, environments, and physical phenomena found in the national parks.

Next

National Parks
Feature Home

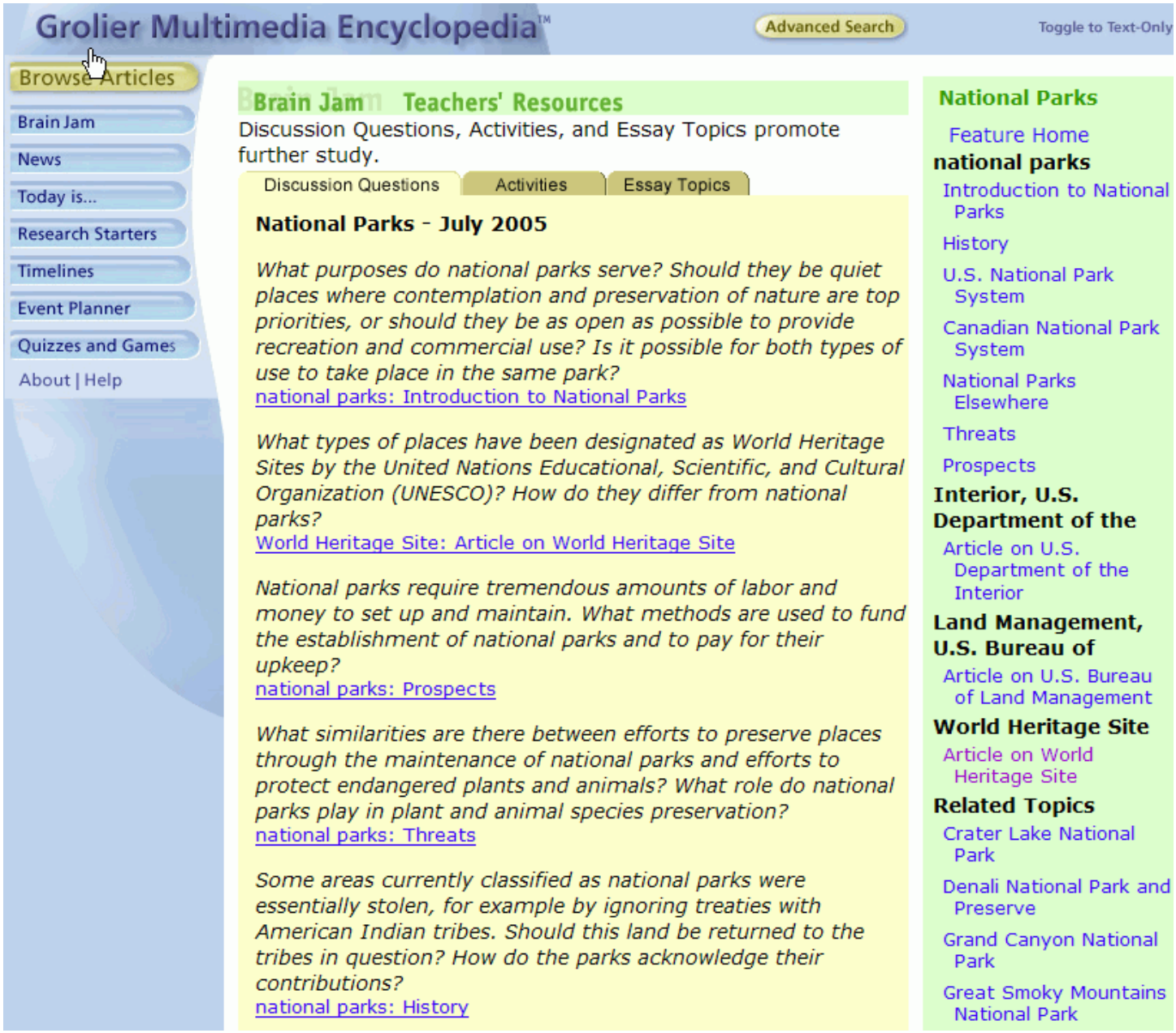
national parks
Introduction to National Parks
History
U.S. National Park System
Canadian National Park System
National Parks Elsewhere
Threats
Prospects

Interior, U.S. Department of the
Article on U.S. Department of the Interior

Land Management, U.S. Bureau of
Article on U.S. Bureau of Land Management

World Heritage Site
Article on World Heritage Site

Related Topics
Crater Lake National Park
Denali National Park and Preserve



The Brain Jam offers a variety of resources for educators: Discussion Questions, Activities, Essay

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FOR EDUCATORS

Lesson Plans

Featured Lesson Plan

Biomes of North America

Browse all Lesson Plans

Browse Lesson Plans by Grade or Subject

Select a Grade

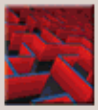
Select a Subject

Teaching The News

This Week's Featured Story

Challenging the Mullahs

From the Editor's Desk



Pro/Con

An impartial look at current controversies and debates.

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Grolier Online User's Guide

Introduction and navigation for each database plus activities to help students improve research, navigation, reading comprehension, and critical thinking skills.

Grolier Online Newsletter

Inside the GO News you'll find activities on timely issues that provide a basis for integrating Grolier Online into your curriculum.

Grolier Online Update

The GO Update email highlights a current topic and contains links to related activities to use in your library or classroom.

Professional Resources

Find Web links for professional organizations, teaching strategies, education standards, information literacy, and other useful information.

FOR EDUCATORS

Lesson Plans

Browse Lesson Plans by Grade or Subject

Select a Grade

Select a Subject

Back to *For Educators* Home

Here are the results of your request *by grade*:

Grades: 9-12

Fine Arts

Comedy
Folk Music
History Painting
Impressionism
Jazz
Music: The Classical Style
Music: The Romantic Period
Mythology and Art
Opera
Pre-Columbian Art and Architecture
Religious Art
Self-Portrait
Surrealism
Theater Arts: Anton Chekhov
Totem Pole
Types of Instruments

History

Buddhism
Chicago in the 1890s
Christianity
Civil Rights and Alabama in the 1960s
Civil War in the Historical Imagination
Civil War Time Capsule
Confucianism
Counterculture of the 1960s and '70s
Erie Canal and the Rise of New York
Eureka!
Hinduism
Hollywood in its Golden Age
Immigration to the United States, 1880–1914
Impeachment of Andrew Johnson
Islam
Judaism
Labor in the United States, 1880–1914

Lesson Plans

Browse Lesson Plans by Grade or Subject

Grade Level
- Grades 3-5
- Grades 6-8
- Grades 9-12

Subject
- Fine Arts
- History
- Language Arts
- Mathematics
- Physical Education and Health
- Science
- Social Sciences
- Technology

Back to *For Educators* Home

Lesson Plan

Print/Email

Chicago in the 1890s

Subject(s): History, Social Sciences
Grade Level(s): 6-8, 9-12

Standards | Objectives | Preparation | Resources | Vocabulary | Activities | For Discussion | Extension | Assessment

Standards

Meets National Curriculum Standards for U.S. History Eras 6, 7; Social Studies VII; Language Arts 7, 8, 12.

Objectives

Students will gain an understanding of factors that led to the growth of Chicago.

Preparation

Copy and distribute the printable Resources section below. Have students read the essay for background information and consult any or all of the encyclopedia articles that follow it to learn more about the topic.

Resources

Essay: By 1890 Chicago was one of the world's great cities. With a population of about 1.5 million, it was the second-largest city in the United States—after New York—and the capital of the American Midwest. Yet just sixty years earlier, Chicago had been a small frontier town. Its rapid growth was spurred largely by the Civil War, the arrival of the railroad, and construction of the Erie Canal.

The focal point of the westward movement, Chicago in the 1890s had also become a transportation, meatpacking, and commercial hub. It was, in addition, the home of a major university, a symphony orchestra of international stature, and a thriving cultural scene that produced a uniquely American architectural creation: the skyscraper. Host of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 and the Democratic Convention of 1896, Chicago was 19th-century America's foremost boomtown.

***Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia* articles:**

Chicago (city)

Chicago School of Architecture

Pullman Strike

TEACHERS' GUIDE

- Lesson Plan

EDITOR'S DESK ARCHIVE

PRO

Does the United States Have a Duty To Protect Democracy and Freedom Overseas?

CON

INTRODUCTION | PRO | CON | CONCLUSION

Introduction

For over a century the United States has been the world's leading superpower thanks to its economic supremacy, advanced technology, and vast resources. It played a leading role in winning both world wars. It is the senior partner in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and its support is vital to the survival of the United Nations (UN). But is the United States obliged to use its power? Every nation has the right to take action overseas in order to protect its interests. Does the special status of the United States, however, require it to protect values, such as democracy and freedom, in other parts of the world?

Foreign policy has long reflected a combination of idealism and self-interested realism. The idealist streak began early in history. It was the intention of the Framers of the Constitution to create not just a new nation, but a republic that would inspire other peoples seeking self-government. But while the United States has often cast itself as the champion of freedom and democracy, its leaders have had to balance this idealism against the political practicalities of its widespread strategic and economic interests.

The complexity of the issue is illustrated by U.S. actions throughout the 20th century.

When President Woodrow Wilson proposed his famous Fourteen Points as the principles on which to end World War I (1914–1918), for example, Europe's leaders condemned his unrealistic idealism. Wilson also helped create the League of Nations, an international forum that would make war a thing of the past. Americans, however, disillusioned with Europe's conflicts, rejected Wilson's idealism in the 1920 presidential election. The victorious candidate, Warren G. Harding, promised instead a policy of isolationism, or noninvolvement in foreign affairs.

TEACHERS' GUIDE

- Lesson Plan

EDITOR'S DESK ARCHIVE

Does the United States Have a Duty To Protect Democracy and Freedom Overseas?

Subject(s): Social Sciences
Grade Level(s): 9-12

Standards | Objectives | Preparation | Resources | Vocabulary | Guided Reading | Activity | For Discussion | Extension | Assessment

Standards

Meets National Curriculum Standards for Social Studies V, VI, IX; Language Arts 1, 3, 7, 8.

Objectives

To have the student appraise both sides of an issue and make informed and unbiased decisions concerning the topic under discussion.

Preparation

Have students read the article listed in "Resources."

Resources

Does the United States Have a Duty To Protect Democracy and Freedom Overseas?

Vocabulary

ambiguity	Doubtfulness or uncertainty
belligerency	The state of being in a warlike conflict
confluence	A gathering or coming together at a specific point or juncture
consensus	General agreement
endorsement	Approbation, sanction, or support

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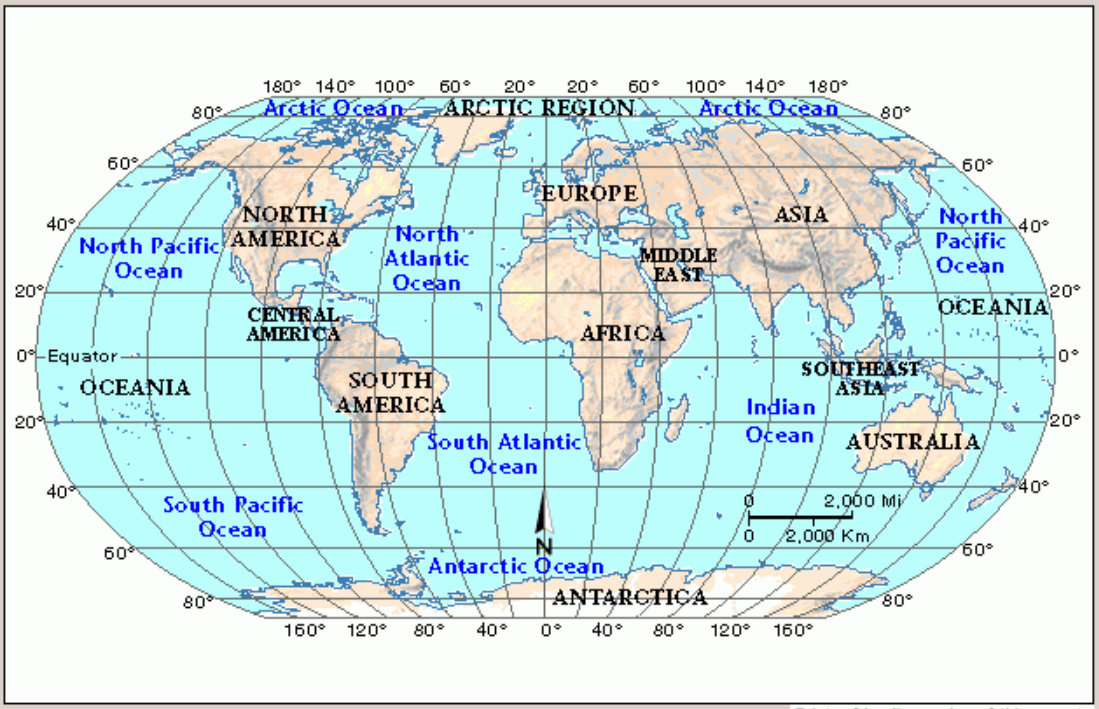
ATLAS

Map Search

GO

Geopolitical | Thematic | Exploration | Global Distances | Map Help

World



Printer friendly version of this map ▲

Related Articles:
Encyclopedia Americana: World
Grolier Multimedia Encyclopedia: world
The New Book of Knowledge: World

Select a city from each of the lists below to find the distance between them (as the crow flies).

Miles = 3573.1
Kilometers = 5752.6

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Aachen, Germany	Aachen, Germany
Abadan, Iran	Abadan, Iran
Aberdeen, Scotland (UK)	Aberdeen, Scotland (UK)
Aberdeen, South Dakota	Aberdeen, South Dakota
Aberystwyth, Wales (UK)	Aberystwyth, Wales (UK)
Abidjan, Ivory Coast	Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Abilene, Kansas	Abilene, Kansas
Abilene, Texas	Abilene, Texas
Abomey, Benin	Abomey, Benin
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Abuja, Nigeria	Abuja, Nigeria